

ROADS

The Torkham-Jalalabad road runs through Bati Kot. There is a stone causeway at Ambar Khani over Spin Ghar creek which is currently fully in use by commercial and passenger traffic. There is a second stone bridge at Ghaziabad, also over the Spin Ghar creek that is capable of supporting large trucks and buses. The state farms at Bati Kot all have paved roads which are in good condition.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

For a more detailed account of the Political and Tribal allegiances in this area, see the section on Shinwar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There is an Arab-funded clinic to the north of the main highway in State Farm No 3.
- Afghan Nothilfe supports health workers in Bati Kot as well.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- Leaders of the mujahideen groups of Mahaz and Kholes have approached Save The Children/US and asked them to take over the running and upkeep of the Ghaziabad Farms, so that they will not fall into disrepair. Although recognizing that it is beyond their capability to fund and run such a large enterprise, this organization has agreed to take over a portion of the farms. They have found the general manager of four years ago and have identified some 400 labourers willing to work on the project. Many of these workers were previously employed on the farm. This will mean that an attempt is made to prevent some of the farm from running into disrepair and also give the people in the area some means of employment.

- AHSOA is undertaking the construction of a warehouse in Bati Kot with funding from UNHCR.

BEHSUD (BESUD)

Behsud is an alagadari connected to Jalalabad centre. It has an area of 220 sq kms. To the north is Kauz Konar, in the east Kama, in the south Surkh Road and in the west Pakistan. Behsud has about 41 villages, 17 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. To the north of Behsud is a range of hills that meet the Tor Ghar River at the Darunta Dam. The eastern boundary of the district is the Kunar River and to the west along the Kabul-Jalalabad highway the land becomes dasht and is too sandy to be irrigated. This is an area inhabited neither by the mujahideen or the government although it is nominally under the control of Hazrat Ali from HIK.

Because Behsud is still in the hands of the government it has suffered very little from destruction. The agriculture is also in relatively good condition. The main government posts are at Choragali and Tangi close to Kama bridge.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Originally the people from this area came from Kunar. The main tribes are the Sahak and a mixture of Tajik and Dehgans. Before the war the population of Behsud was estimated at 25,000-30,000 people. The majority of these have supported the resistance and 75-90% are reported to have fled to Pakistan as refugees. UNHCR estimates that there are at least 59,000 inhabitants of Behsud living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The majority of Behsud's flat plain is well irrigated with canals which divert the water from the Kabul River. The land is cultivated with oxen. Otherwise there are few animals in the lowlands although some herds are kept on the mountains to the north. This is not however a major source of income. There are no state farms in this area. Thirty to forty percent of Behsud's inhabitants own land. Sixty percent are reported to be educated, and many were employed in Jalalabad city.

BAZAARS

The Bazaar in Behsud markaz is partially destroyed and currently under the control of the government. The bazaar at Beland Ghar, with 20 operating shops, is in the hands of the government.

STORAGE

There are two godowns at Behsud each with a capacity of 600 tons.

ROADS

There are two main roads in Behsud. The metalled road crosses the Behsud bridge from Jalalabad turns east and then runs north to Kama bridge. Then continues up to Kunar. The second, a gravel road runs to the north of Behsud and then east at the foot of the mountain. The road is mined from Kama until Mangwal village in Kouz Kunar. The mines were laid by the mujahideen. This road has been closed for four years.

There are two bridges to Behsud, one called Puli Behsud which leads directly into Jalalabad and the other at Kama. Both these are currently under the control of the government. The Behsud bridge is built of reinforced concrete and is in good condition. It is used for commercial and passenger car traffic. The bridge at Kama is also built of reinforced concrete and good condition.

MINES

There are mines on the gravel road to the east of Kama bridge, leading to Kouz Kunar.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The principal resistance party in this area is Hezbi Islami/Gulbadin. Hezbi Islami/Khales was formerly in this area but have shifted to Kama. (see Kouz Kunar for further information).

MEDICAL RESOURCES

NCA supports two vaccinators trained through AVICEN in this area.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

NCA supports a cash-for-food programme in Behsud

CHAPARHAR

Chaparhar alaqadari covers an area of some 185 sq km in the heart of Nangarhar Province. To the north is Surkh Rud, in the east Rodat, in the south Pachir Agam and in the west Khogiani. Chaparhar has about 29 villages, 10 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. The main settlements of Chaparhar lie along the banks of the river Pachir Khwar which flows along the Jalalabad plain towards the Kabul river. Further from the banks of the river, cultivated land gives way to dasht and the land is sparsely populated. Many of the land holdings by the side of the river are small and often in terraces. Because the river is seasonal and dependent on snow melt, karez have been constructed in this area. It is reported that many are in need of cleaning. Because of the presence of both mujahideen bases and government posts, Chaparhar has been the scene of heavy fighting and significant out-migration. There are reports that the entire area is depopulated.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Chaparhar was estimated at over 30,000 people in 1979. The major tribes in Chaparhar are the Pushtun Ahmer Khel, Shinwari, Daulatzai, Stanazai and Mohmand. There are also Sayyids and Farsi-speaking Arabs. More than 35,000 inhabitants of Chaparhar are estimated to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The principal crops in this area are wheat, rice, poppy, corn and cotton and, where there is enough water, it is possible to have a double crop.

BAZAARS

The bazaar in Chaparhar markaz has suffered heavy damage and only four of the original 80-100 shops were operating at this writing. Daulatzai bazaar also has a small number of shops open. Both bazaars are controlled by the mujahideen.

STORAGE FACILITIES

No significant storage facilities have been reported for Chaparhar.

ROADS

There is a gravel road of 14 km west from Jalalabad to Chaparhar and the travelling time is 35 minutes. The road is used for commercial and passenger traffic.

MINES

No specific reports.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Since the area is nearly depopulated, there is no significant base for mujahideen support in Chaparhar. Engineer Mahmud, the Amir-i-Omumi for all Nangarhar directly commands HIK groups active in Chaparhar. Mowlawi Ghafoor (HIK), a commander from Ada village and a member of the Mohmand tribe is the acknowledged local leader. Commanders with HIG have also become established in the area.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported

DARA-E-NOOR

Dara-e-Noor is an alaqadari of Kouz Kunar located in the northeast corner of Nangarhar Province. It has an estimated area of 331 sq km. To the north is Chapardara, in the east, Nur Gul (both in Kunar Province), in the south Kouz Kunar and in the east Alingar in Laghman. Dara-e-Noor has about 25 villages, 10 of which have more than 500 inhabitants.

The mouth of the Dara-e-Noor Valley is found some 15 miles north of Jalalabad on the Kunar River. It is a narrow valley with high mountains of either side with a number of small side valleys.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The inhabitants of the Dara-e-Noor valley are principally Safi Pushtuns. The population of the alaqadari was estimated at 28,000 in 1979. Nearly 4400 people are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan. At present, most of the remaining population is living in the north of the valley. Many are there as internal refugees. This area is said to be controlled neither by the mujahideen or the government.

ECONOMY

The actual land holdings are small. Most of the cultivation takes place on the floor of the valley, but there are also some terraces on the mountain sides, especially in the north. Irrigation is taken from the mountain streams and hence depends on rainfall and snowmelt. Ploughing is done by oxen.

BAZAARS

None of significance reported.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

There is no paved road in this valley. A wide gravel track runs its length and, at the mouth, connects with a paved road which passes from Jalalabad towards Kunar. Part of this road is now unsafe because of mines (see the report for Kouz Kunar.) The nearest bridge over the Kunar River is at Kama. This is still in good condition although currently controlled by the government. This valley can be approached either from Jalalabad in the south, or from the north via the bridge at Sikani in Kunar which is traversable by Bedford truck as well as by pick up.

MINES

(see Kouz Kunar)

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The Wahabis are attempting to build up a strong following in this area. For additional information, see Kouz Kunar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH supports one Basic Health Worker in this area through the Alliance Health Committee.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported

DEH BALA (HASKA MENA)

Deh Bala woleswali comprises an area of 479 sq km in the southern central portion of Nangarhar Province. To the north is Rodat, to the east Achin, to the south, the Kurram Agency of Pakistan, and to the west Pachier Agam. Deh Bala has about 36 villages, 22 of which have over 500 inhabitants. The Deh Bala markaz is situated at the foot of the Safed Koh mountains that divide Nangarhar from Pakistan. From these mountains two valleys lead towards the village of Mazini and from there to Shahikot.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Deh Bala's population was estimated at nearly 24,000 in 1979. This area inhabited by the Mandizi sub-tribe of the Shinwaris and this sub-tribe further divides into Hassan Khel, Hamza Khel and Leas Khel. All the land and forests are owned by different sub-sections of these tribes. The valley to the west is called Dara and this is the most heavily populated of the two. The principal villages here are Shabay, Papin, Gargara, Gadjana, Sandalai, Marize and Yaghiband. Gurgury a small village of 200 families between Shabay and Papin now only has 30 percent of its original population, but many internal refugees have moved there over the last few years coming mainly from Chaparhar, Rodat and the mountains behind the villages where they find it impossible to cultivate enough for their needs. These internal refugees are now farming the land on which they are living. Before the war the population of this valley was estimated at 20,000. In Dara the destruction has not been heavy, only Shpola village has been heavily destroyed with between 40-50 percent of its houses demolished.

Nearly 2700 inhabitants of Deh Bala are estimated to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The Deh Bala valley itself is narrow and without much cultivation. Both valleys Deh Bala and Dara valleys support a double cropping of wheat, corn, rice, cotton and poppy. At the head of the valleys there is plenty of water, and often there is a problem of flooding after the snow melt. However as Deh Bala valley nears Mazini, the river is reduced in size and from Mazini to Shahikot there is often a seasonal shortage so that farmers depend also on karez for their irrigation. The mountains behind the valleys and the hills skirting them are covered with forests. People in this area also keep livestock, especially goats and sheep, but flocks have been heavily depleted and families have to share oxen for the ploughing.

BAZAARS

Both the bazaar at Deh Bala markaz and at Kas Bazar-e-woleswali Deh Bala have a small number of shops operating. There is a timber and food bazaar at the latter. Both are controlled by the mujahideen.

ROADS

There is a 27km gravel road from Rodat to Deh Bala. Travelling time is one hour thirty five minutes. It is closed due to mines for 10 km from Hesari Shahi to Deh Bala markaz.

MINES

- Toor Ragha, mines laid by the mujahideen
- From the woleswali building to Khati Ghoondi and Ajmeer
- Meersshah Lakari Post is surrounded by militia mines.
- Yaghiband post is surrounded by militia mines.
- Kham Post is surrounded by mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

This area is under the control HIK and HIG. However the people in the area are not happy with the mujahideen control. If peace comes to the region, it is likely that the influence of the maliks and other leaders, who have been largely ignored during the war, will be reasserted. For further information see this section under Shinwar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

DOR BABA

Dor Baba is an alaqadari comprising an area of 427 sq km. To the west is Achin and Nazian, in the north Loya Shinwar and Mohmand Dara, in the east and south are the Khyber and Orakzai tribal agencies of Pakistan. Dor Baba has about 31 villages 9 of which have more than 500 inhabitants.

Dor Baba is the south eastern most part of Nangarhar, projecting into Pakistan. It follows the line of the Safed Koh range as it turns slightly north. The majority of land in this alaqadari is mountainous although the land does slope towards a dry unirrigated plain on the western side, as the land levels out towards Loya Shinwar. The mountains have been held by the resistance since the beginning of the war. The Dor Baba village is found deep in the mountains and this is the origin of several of the local mujahideen commanders.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The population of Dor Baba was estimated at 18,000 in 1979. Fewer than 100 people from Dor Baba are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The mountains are forested but there is little cultivation on the lower plains. What cultivation there is is along the rivers and streams which flow down from the Safed Koh and depend on the snow melt and precipitation. Land holdings are small in this area.

BAZAARS

There is a bazaar with a few shops operating in Dor Baba village. It is under the control of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No suitable storage reported.

ROADS

- The Torkham-Jalalabad road passes through Dor Baba. This road is paved and in good condition.
- There are secondary gravel roads which connect Dor Baba with Shinwar Loya via Tawad Cina and Tizal with the main Torkham road. These roads are suitable for Bedford trucks.
- There is a 25 km gravel road from Dusaraka to Dor Baba with a travelling time of one hour thirty minutes. It is suitable for commercial and private vehicles.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Nangarhar Province in eastern Afghanistan is, with an area of more than 18,000 sq km and 746,000 people, both the third largest and third most populous province of the country. The province is bounded in the west by Kabul Province, in the north by Laghman and Kunar, and in the east and south Nangarhar shares a 250 km border with the Kurram, Khyber and Mohmand tribal agencies of Pakistan's North West Frontier Province. To the south is the Safed Koh range which reaches a height of 4,500 metres feet. The northern side of the Safed Koh leads down to the Jalalabad plain which is divided by the Kabul River. The land nearest the mountains is irrigated by canals and dams diverting the river water. But as the rivers reach into the Jalalabad plain, the land becomes drier and the farmers must irrigate their fields through a system of karez.

Jalalabad, the capital of the province and Afghanistan's fifth largest city (pop. 56,000 in 1979), lies roughly in the middle of a 250 km paved highway that connects it with Peshawar in the east and Kabul in the west. There is an airport suitable for heavy transport aircraft eight km east of the city. The Kunar River, the only significant tributary of the Kabul River, joins the Kabul at a point four miles below Jalalabad.

POPULATION

The inhabitants of Nangarhar are principally Pushtuns although Tajiks, Arabs, Sikhs, Hindus and Sayyids can also be found. The main Pushtun tribes are the Khogianis, Shinwaris, Tirahim, Mohmand and the Ghilzais. The Kuchis nomads visit the area in the winter with their large flocks of sheep, goats and camels. The largest of the Kuchi groups are the Ghilzai Pushtuns.

Nangarhar's pre-war population was estimated to be 746,000. UNHCR estimates that 54 percent of that population (nearly 400,000 people) is settled in refugee camps located in the NWFP districts of Peshawar and Kohat and the Kurram Agency. Another large group of refugees from Nangarhar is also settled in the refugee camps at Mianwali in Punjab Province. Refugees from Jalalabad account for nearly 15 percent of all Afghan refugees registered in Pakistan and more than ten percent of the estimated total number of refugees settled in both Pakistan and Iran. An undetermined number of internally displaced people have settled in the environs of Jalalabad City, but most of the internally displaced refugees are to be found in Mama Khel, an area of Khogiani District southwest of the city, Mazar, Dur Khel and Khoga Khel.

ECONOMY

Compared with the total size of the province, the area under cultivation is small. The plains of Basawal, Chardeh and Jalalabad, the low-lying lands of Behsud, Kama, Goshta, Rodad and Shinwar are highly cultivated. The rest of the cultivation is confined to the banks of the streams that

MINES

None reported.

POLITICAL AND MILITARY CONTROL

The principal tribe in this area is Mohmand. For further information, see Shirwar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Freedom Medicine runs a clinic at Torkham which is staffed by an Afghan doctor. They also have ambulances for evacuating war wounded.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

GOSHTA KHWAJA ZEMAR (GOSHTA)

A village and woleswali in northeastern Nangarhar comprising an area of 545 sq km. To the north is Nur Gul and Kouz Konar, in the east is the Mohmand tribal agency of Pakistan and Lalpur, in the south Mohmand Dara and Bati Kot and in the west Kama. Goshta has about 12 villages, 4 of which have over 500 inhabitants.

The area is divided in two physically, with barren mountains to the north which slope down to a plain watered by the Kabul river, the Sheykhano Kandow, the Kohi Khwar and the Gusne Khwar. The large village of Goshta is situated just near the river and there is some open cultivated country around the village. Between Goshta and Kama there are a few hamlets with little strips of cultivation around them, but the greater part of the countryside is barren and hilly.

Girdab is another large village near to Samarkhel. This area was under the control of the government until very recently and is in reasonably good condition. However, certain parts have suffered heavy damage in the recent fighting when the mujahideen took over the area. The agriculture, though, appears to be in good condition

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Goshta is inhabited predominantly by Pushtun Mohmands and had an estimated population of 10,000 in 1979. The majority of its inhabitants are thought to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Wheat and maize are the staple crops supplemented by vegetables. Land holdings are typically small and cultivated by oxen or by hand. Opium is grown in Girdab.

BAZAARS

The bazaar in Goshta village has suffered heavy damage but 30-40 shops are operating. Formerly under the control of the government, it now is in the hands of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

- To reach this woleswali, one can drive by Bedford truck up the main highway to State Farm No 3 and then to North to Girdab. The road through the state farm is paved, and continues on as gravel. The

Kabul river has to be crossed by small boat.

- There is another road from Goshta to Lalpur. This is to the north of the river it is 28 km long and the full journey takes about one-and-a-half hours. It is a gravel road originally suitable for commercial and passenger traffic. This road is currently in poor condition and requires considerable maintenance.
- The road from Goshta to Kama is some 25km in length and travelling time is usually one-and-a-half hours. This is a gravel road previously open to commercial and private vehicles but now the road is only passable at night because of the threat of attacks by the militia and government troops at Samarkhel.

MINES

No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The inhabitants are principally from the Mohmand tribe led by Malik Firdos Khan. Although at the beginning of the war Firdos Khan was a member of Jamiat-i-Islami Afghanistan but he later became a militia leader with between 600/700 armed men and controlled this area for the government. In 1989 there was a major offensive by the mujahideen, and he and his people were driven to Jalalabad although some also fled to neighboring Haji Baba for safety. It was the mujahideen who destroyed the principal part of this area. For a more detailed breakdown of the resistance parties of influence in this area, see Mohmand Dara.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH supports four Basic Health Workers in Goshta.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

HISARAK

Hisarak is a woleswali located in far western Nangarhar Province with an area of some 642 sq km with an agricultural population estimated at about 16,135 in 1979. To the east is Sherzad, in the north Sarobi, in the west Khak-i-Jabar, and in the south Jaji and the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan. Hisarak has about 48 villages, 18 of which have more than 50 inhabitants. Much of the land in this district is mountainous especially in the west and the south, but the east slopes down to a high plain. This area is now controlled by the resistance. At the beginning of the war, the majority of people joined the mujahideen. Now much of the land has been deserted. An estimated 30% of the houses have been destroyed through government bombardments.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Hisarak is inhabited mainly by the Pushtun Shinwari tribe, although many others are also represented, and was estimated to have a population of 16,000 in 1979. The majority are thought to be living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Hisarak has good agricultural land producing a double crop each year. Both wheat and corn are grown. Land is irrigated with river water through open irrigation channels. It is currently estimated that only 30% of the former irrigated land is in use.

BAZAARS

The bazaars at Hesarak village, Hesarak Ghilji and Lajigar have suffered substantial destruction. They are now in the hands of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS

- There is a gravel road which continues from Surkh Rud through Khogiani and Sherzad to Hisarak. It continues up into the Safed Koh to the steep area of Auzing Gani as far as Cahartut on the Hisarak Khwar. From there, one must go by foot over the pass into Logar. Another road branches off at Gandamak and leads up through a northern valley, past Kolala to Sarobi, where it meets the main Kabul-Jalalabad highway.
- The road from Bawli (some 12 miles west of Jalalabad) to Hisarak is 25 km long, and before the war it would take one and a half hours traveling time. It was used by commercial traffic. Now this stretch of road

is impassable. The mujahideen wished to close it to the government. They destroyed parts of the road and planted land mines along other parts.

MINES

No specific sites reported except along the Bawli-Hisarak road.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

HIK is the strongest group in this area. Commander Daud, a Jabar Khel Pushtun from Langarkhel is the Amir-e-Omumi for Hisarak. The woleswali has seen considerable internecine fighting between various groups of mujahideen, especially from the forces of HIG commander Zahid, the Amir-e-Omumi of all Nangarhar. These have tried to force out more moderate JIA and NIFA commanders as well as some Afghan nationalist Millat groups from the area. More detailed information is available from the DCAR office in Peshawar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH, working through the Health Ministry of the IGA, supports five Basic Health Workers in Hisarak.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

Afghanaid is supporting irrigation rehabilitation projects in Hisarak.

JALALABAD CITY

The provincial capital Jalalabad, situated in Surkh Rud woleswali, was pre-war Afghanistan's fifth largest city with an estimated population in 1979 of nearly 54,000 people. Accounts vary widely, but the number of internally displaced people of Nangarhar Province have at least doubled the city's population in the last decade. The city is located approximately 160 km west of Peshawar on the Khyber-Kabul Highway.

Since the Soviet withdrawal in February of 1989, the mujahideen have laid siege to the city and cut the main government supply lines from Kabul. The airport, approximately 10 km east of the city limits, still remains in the hands of the government. Heavy fighting in the city and between the city and Torkham on the Pakistan border since February has driven more than 70,000 people from Jalalabad to Peshawar and another large number northward to Kabul.

BAZAARS

All the following bazaars are open and active. All are under the control of the Kabul government at this writing: Bazar-e-Shar (750 shops); Bagazi (100 shops); Chowk-e-Gomrok (250 shops); Pashtun Wat (100 shops); Chowk-e-Sharwali (300 shops); Shar-e-Kohna (170 shops)

ROADS

Access to the lowland areas controlled by the mujahideen is generally motorable where the security is good. It is possible to drive on the Jalalabad Highway from Torkham as far as State Farm No 3. From there, there is a route SW through Nadir Shah Kot to Metrani, Baru and Shahikot, motorable by Bedford truck except for the last section that follows a river bed. Because of the presence of a government post at Qatraghy, the latter part is generally travelled at night.

There is a Pakistan government checkpoint at Torkham, 80 km west of Peshawar (1.5 hours drive). Currently, only licensed transport and mujahideen are allowed to pass through this post. From Torkham to Jalalabad there are eight Mujahideen checkpoints on the highway. Travelling from the Khyber, they are under the control of ANLF, NIFA, SYF(2) and HIG/HIK (4) respectively. Malem Neck Mohammad of Khogiani Transport regulates all cargo traffic from Peshawar to Kabul. Khogiani Transport is linked to Afghan Transport through the Afghan National Bank (Bank-e-Milli Afghanistan) for import and export between the two countries. Over 100 trucks travel between Peshawar and Kabul each day.

To travel to the northeast, one drives to Farm No 2, then turns right by the canal, past the government post at Chorgaly Ghar and north along the river to Girdi Kas which is the furthest point attainable. There is no bridge across the river south of Kama.

It is reported that it is possible to drive up the main road, past Samarkhel (another large government post) to the southeast of Jalalabad city. The road is generally in a reasonably good state of repair. It takes 45 minutes to reach Torkham from Peshawar and after an hour's drive, it is possible to reach State Farm No 3.

PETROL STATIONS

In the city there are two petrol stations: one at Shisham Bagh and one to the west of the city on the road to Kabul. For private owners it is only possible to buy 50 litres of diesel and 20 litres of petrol.

There are three main fuel supply depots in Nangarhar: two at Jalalabad and the other at Torkham. One of the depots in Jalalabad is located at the sugar mill. There is also a large fuel storage tank at the State Farm at Haddah. This is supplied from Kabul. An additional storage tank is located at Samarkhel.

BUS STANDS

Adi Shamart Khan and Chowki Talashi.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

AHSAO runs two mobile clinics between Jalalabad and Dakka. MSF, MTA, Afghanaid, MCI, NCA, SCA, Avicen, GAF and MDM provide a variety of medical services in and around Jalalabad.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

NCA supports a food distribution programme in and around the city.

KAMA

Kama is the name of a village and woleswali of 174 sq km located in north-central Nangarhar. To the west is Surkh Rud and Behsud, in the north Kauz Konar and Mur Gul, in the east Goshta and in the south Bati Kot and Rodat. Kama has about 46 villages, 12 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. Kama lies to the north of the Kabul River and to the east of the Kunar River. The south of Kama extends to the Jalalabad-Khyber road over Kabul river. There is one bridge over this river to the northeast of Jalalabad. The only other access to Kama is by boat from Nangarhar or on foot via the mountains of Kunar and northern Nangarhar.

At the end of 1988, when Kama was under the control of the militia, only about two-thirds of the original population lived there. At the beginning of 1989 there was severe fighting between the mujahideen and the government. The villages close to Jalalabad on the south of the river are in reasonable repair. They have suffered only from rocket attacks from the mujahideen. On the north side of the river the problem is more one of neglect than of destruction, although the latter is a problem in the most northern part of the plain. This is due to the recent severe fighting.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The largest tribe in this woleswali is that of the Pushtun Mohmands, but many other tribes are also represented in small numbers, e.g., Sulaiman Khel, Omar Khel, Ibrahim Khel, and Ludin. The population of Kama was 53,000 in 1979. There are an estimated 43,000 people from Kama living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The low lying land of Kama is very fertile. The local people irrigate their fields via open channels (joi) with canals drawing from the Kabul river. They grow wheat, corn, sugar cane, poppy and vegetables. The area is intensively farmed producing two, and sometimes three crops, each year. Before the war there were between 80 and 90 tractors in this area. This is also the winter pasture area of the Bittanni and Nariguti Kuchis. These Kuchis own large flocks of turki and watani sheep. They have an arrangement with the local people that they will be provided with free winter housing in exchange for animal manure.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Kama markaz (60-70 shops) is under the control of the government at this writing. Sangar Sarai (40 shops), Landabuch (5 shops) and Qalai Akhund (50 shops) bazaars are in the hands of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

From the south it is possible to travel along the main road as far as Girdab and then take a pick-up to pass through Goshta. The Kabul river has to be crossed by small boats. A pick up can drive to Kama bridge either by following a route along the base of the mountain, or by following the river. The latter route is not used by the mujahideen as it poses a security risk by putting them in view of the Kabul regime troops in Jalalabad city.

There is another route from Jalalabad city. A paved road some 15 km in length turns north out of the city, across the Behsud bridge and then towards Tangi on the Kunar River. Where it meets the river, there is a reinforced concrete bridge. This bridge is currently under the control of the government. However the land to the east of the bridge is controlled by the resistance.

MINES

No specific locations other than those mentioned above have been reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Hezbi-Islami-Khales is the most influential resistance party in the area. Commander Qari Safi is under the command of Engr. Mahmood. In the mountains to the north, Engr. Ghaffar has a base overlooking the Kunar River.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH SUPPORTS 6 Basic Health Workers in Kama through the Ministry of Health of the IGA.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

KHOGIANI

Khogiani is an woleswali located in west central Nangrahar Province comprising an area of 581 square kilometers. To the north is Surkh Rud, in the east Chaparhar and Pachir Agam, in the south, the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan and in the west Sherzad. Khogiani has about 76 villages of which 63 have more than 500 inhabitants.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The main tribe in this area is the Pushtun Khogiani with the following major sub-divisions: Kharboni, Wazir, Sherzad, Dargi (Ghafar Khel) Ismail Khel, Mullah Khel, Koti Khel and Sultan Khel. The population of Khogiani was 74,000 in 1979. More than 64,000 inhabitants of Khogiani are estimated to be living as refugees in Pakistan, another 3-4000 are thought to be living in Jalalabad city.

ECONOMY

The principal livelihood of Khogiani is farming. The main crops are wheat, maize, rice, vegetables (onions, potatoes, tomatoes), fruit (pomegranates, apples, pears, plums, etc.) and poppy. Farming is supplemented with harvesting timber. The typical size of landholdings is between 6-15 jeribs of land. The farmers are reported to have problems with the availability of fertilizer, the lack of new seeds, i.e., wheat and corn, and a scarcity of agricultural implements. Due to heavy fighting in this area the irrigation ditches, the karez and dams have been partially destroyed.

BAZAARS

Both "old" and "new" bazaars in Khogiani markaz (bazaar-e-Kaja) have suffered considerable damage but each is in the hands of the mujahideen and has up to 50 shops operating. The bazaar at Agam Meya Killay has a small number of shops operating.

STORAGE

There are two 600 metric tonne warehouses in Khogiani.

ROADS

The road to Khogiani from Jalalabad has been destroyed and about 20-25 km of it has been carpeted by mujahideen mines. There is a gravel road of 25 km from Bawali to Khogiani. Travelling time is one hour thirty minutes but 14 km of this road is currently impassable because of mines.

MINES

No specific locations reported other than those listed above and former government posts, which are heavily mined.

descend from the Safed Koh, such as the valleys of Deh Bala and Dara. The irrigated areas produce two and sometimes three crops a year, the principal cultivation being wheat, corn, sometimes rice, and often poppy. Families grow vegetables principally for home consumption.

The upper slopes of the Safed Koh are covered with forests. These have been heavily depleted during the war, not only through military action, but through timber merchants who, without a central government to control them, have denuded large areas, with most of the timber being sold to Pakistan. The local people have benefitted little from this trade, except where they are able to work as lumberjacks during the summer months, or as muleteers, transporting the cut timber.

In the 1960s, the Soviet Union financed a major irrigation scheme on the Kabul River at Darunta (Band-e-Darunta) to the north of Jalalabad. Here there is also an hydro-electric power station which remains operative and provides electricity to Jalalabad and surrounding districts. The principal canal leading from the dam is some 75 km in length. It diverts water to a large number of irrigation schemes along the central valley of the province. A number of industrial complexes, including repair workshops and cement plants, were established along the canal at Darunta, Samarkhel, and Bati Kot residential towns.

The canal has the capacity of irrigating 25,000 hectares of land. A number of mechanized farms, such as the state farms at Ghaziabad and Haddah, were established on the irrigated lands of the project. These farms produced large quantities of citrus and olive fruits as well as wheat and alfalfa. Ghaziabad farm, in Bati Kot district, was estimated to grow 30,000 tons of produce a year. The infrastructure and machinery of many of these farms have been looted and destroyed in the fighting. However the irrigation and cultivation remains at present in good condition and some attempts are being made by the mujahideen to prevent further destruction.

POLITICAL SITUATION

The four main Pushtun tribes of the province (Khogiani, Shinwari, Tirahi and Mohmand) have been divided by the war, and none has the influence that tribes hold in other provinces such as in Paktia and Zabul. Nevertheless, loyalty to one's tribe remains a significant factor in the political and social organization of the province's population.

The principal political leaders in Nangarhar are also military commanders. Political and military power lies principally with the Hezb-i-Islami Khaless group (their leader is from Nangarhar) and Pir Gailani's NIFA (Gailani's home is in Surkh Rud). Other parties are also represented but without significant strength. Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin was once powerful at Surkh Rud but has recently lost popularity. However, the principal HIG commander, Cdr. Zahed remains strong in the area due to his personal support from Gulbadin Hekmatyar. It is also reported that

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

A shura of tribal elders and mujahideen was established in Khogiani in the summer of 1988 by local amirs and commanders to maintain security in "liberated" areas and to coordinate military operations on Jalalabad. This shura has influence in the woleswali of Khogiani, part of the alaqadari of Sherzad and it cooperates with Surkh Rud. Shura activities include maintenance of security, judicial affairs and mediation between rival groups.

Engr. Mahmud (HIK), the Amir-e-Omumi for all of Nangarhar Province has his main base in Tora Bora valley of Khogiani. He is a graduate of the Afghan Institute of Technology and is reported to be the most powerful man in the province. SYF, HIG, NIFA and JIA are also active in Khogiani and there has been considerable in-fighting among these groups. More detailed information is available with the DCAR office in Peshawar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH supports eight Basic Health Workers in Khogiani. However there is a lack of trained doctors. It is reported that there are only two clinics which have facilities for first aid: one in Zaid Ben Sabet (HIG) and a second related to Cdr. Zaman (NIFA). These are supported by GAF and Afghanistan Nothilfe.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- NCA has a plant protection programme in Khogiani. They have trained their own field workers and sent them in to spray fruit trees and deal with the variety of pests which are common in the area. At present they are working in the villages of Gandamak and Tuto and they hope to extend into the Wazir valley. They began their work with Cdr. Ibrahim Saed but now are attempting to extend this by working through a shura. The shura was originally established in the area for political and military purposes, but the NCA hopes to use it as a means of identifying areas and people in the most need. They have previously worked with a shura in Kunar, through which they distributed seed, fertilizer, goats and oxen.
- Both NCA and Afghanaid are supporting karez and joi repair in Khogiani.

KOUZ KUNAR (KHEWAR, SHEWAR)

Kouz Kunar is a woleswali comprising an area of 327 sq km in north central Nangarhar Province. It is bounded in the north by Dara-e-Noor, in the east by Nur Gul and Goshta Khwaja Zemar, in the south by Kama and Behsud and on the west by Qarghai in Laghman Province. Kouz Kunar has about 32 villages, 16 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. It is divided from Kama by the Kunar River, which flows southward to meet the Kabul River to the south east of Jalalabad, and by the road running parallel to this river connecting Jalalabad with Chagasarai.

This river valley running through the centre of Kouz Kunar is narrow with high mountains on each side. The plains are well irrigated and were previously highly cultivated. Since the war however many of the villagers who lived in the mountains, and who also owned land in this valley, have been unable to continue cultivation principally for lack of security. The valley was a vital supply route for the government posts and garrisons in Kunar.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Kouz Kunar was over 34,000 people in 1979. The main tribes in the area are the Pushtun Safi and the Farsi-speaking Pashai. Nearly 13,000 of Kouz Kunar's inhabitants are estimated to be living in refugee villages in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The holdings of the people in this region tend to be very small. Farmers use oxen for ploughing because of the size of the cultivated area and the nature of the terrain. The main crops are wheat, rice and corn with some poppy. Farmers do not grow a significant amount of vegetables or fruit. The land is irrigated by diversion canals (joi) from the Kunar River and from streams running down from the mountains. There is sufficient irrigation to enable the land to be double cropped. The population keeps milk cows and produces cheese for sale in Jalalabad.

BAZAARS

At Shewar, the woleswali centre, there is an old and a new bazaar (180 shops total) that is now under the control of the resistance.

STORAGE

There are two 600 metric tonne warehouses in Kouz Kunar.

ROADS

- The main road from Jalalabad to Kouz Kunar is 27 km and is paved. Previously it was used for commercial and passenger traffic. It was in continual use during the war as a supply route to Chagaserai/Asadabad and remains in reasonable condition. This road turns north out of Jalalabad and crosses the Kabul River at Tangi into Behsud before turning north east. The bridge at Behsud is built of reinforced concrete and suitable for commercial vehicles and passenger cars. It is currently in good condition. At this writing, the government controls the area to the west of the bridge, and the mujahideen that to the east.

- A second road from Kama bridge runs north to Kouz Kunar on the east side of the Kunar River. This is a gravel road of some 15 km, and travelling time is thirty minutes. This road is also traversable by commercial and passenger vehicles and is currently open for the full 15km despite the fact that there are mines laid along part of the route. The mujahideen know where they are and make detours to avoid them.

MINES

No specific sites known other than those reported above.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The strongest political party on this region is HIK under the command of Hazrat Ali. Other parties represented are: HIG, NIFA, JIA, SYF Islami, ANLF, and HIM. Wahabis are active in the Kashmund area under Commander Sekandar from Behsud. Kouz Kunar is reported to be the scene of Wahabi atrocities against the local people, especially women, following the capture of the government garrison at Shewar in early 1989.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH supports 4 Basic Health Workers in the woleswali through the Ministry of Health of the IGA. GAF supports a health post.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

NCA supports karez cleaning and horticulture projects in Kouz Kunar. DCA supports veterinary projects. NCA has proposed a plan to divert water from the Kabul River to Abdul Khel and Shega. Abdul Khel is a state farm where citrus is cultivated but it has been neglected for some time.

LALPUR (LALPURA)

Lalpur is an alaqadari of Mohmand Dara in eastern Nangarhar Province comprising an area of 530 sq km. It is bounded to the northwest by Goshta and in the northeast and east by the Mohmand tribal agency of Pakistan, in the south and west by Mohmand Dara. Lalpur has about 11 villages, 6 of which have more than 500 inhabitants.

The village of Lalpur is at 1,450 feet and some 47 miles west northwest of Peshawar. It is on the northern side of the Kabul River immediately opposite Loya Dacca. It is the chief village of the Mohmand tribe and includes the minor villages of Sada and Malikhana. There is a ferry boat between Lalpur and Dacca over the Kabul River. Other important villages are Spina Bela, Parchow, Rena and Maizu Baba. The maliks of these villages have good contacts with the Pakistani government, most of the population remains intact and well supplied. The main mujahideen centre in this area is Shelman near the border close to Torkham.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Lalpur was just over 10,000 people in 1979, the majority of which are Pushtun Mohmands. Some 4800 people from Lalpur are estimated to be living as refugees in Pakistan. At the beginning of the war the government militia made an offensive in this area and most of the people migrated to Peshawar. The villages of Sada, Guldad, Gardabi, Shahkooti and Chacknowab have suffered from many government bombardments. It is estimated that only 10 percent of the population remains there and c.30-35% of the houses have been destroyed.

ECONOMY

There is a reasonable amount of cultivatable land along the Kabul River. Here canals irrigate small parcels of land and allow in some places for three crops. These include wheat, corn, henna and poppy. In the mountainous area, there are no trees, just stones and scrub. Some of the population collect the latter to sell as firewood. However this trade is tiny and not comparable to the timber trade to be found in Khogiani and Paktia. The people of Lalpur are also involved in trading henna with Kabul, Qandahar, Herat and Mazar, and rice and ghee with Peshawar and Kabul. Some of them own trucks and work as transporters.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Lalpur markaz had 200-250 shops before the war but is now reported to be inactive. It is in the hands of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS

There is a gravel road from Dakka to Lalpur which is 3 km long. It is used by commercial and passenger vehicles and is currently open.

MINES

No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

See Mohmand Dara.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

Save The Children US is involved in womens' income generating between Sada and Reneh. They work through village jirgas first explaining their intentions to the men, and then paying the women a flat fee to complete a sample piece of sewing, which is then graded and categorized, and the women employed according to their level of skill. A man and his wife from the village work on quality control. Save The Children hopes to establish a centre for such work that could eventually be used as a health centre for mothers and children.

In the future Save The Children US hopes to begin agricultural extension projects in this area providing seed, improving the water system, teaching the farmers better use and understanding of fertilizer, and introducing citrus trees and water pumps. They may also work on construction.

MOHMAND DARA (BASAWAL)

Mohmand Dara woleswali comprises of an area of 281 sq km situated in eastern Nangarhar Province. To the north is Goshta and Lalpur, in the east, the Mohmand tribal agency of Pakistan, in the south Dor Baba and Loya Shinwar and in the west Bati Kot. Mohmand Dara has about 11 villages, 6 of which have over five hundred inhabitants.

Mohmand Dara (dara means pass) lies on both sides of the Jalalabad Highway and the Kabul River for some miles. On either side rise steep mountain ranges, more austere in the north than in the south.

Mohmand Dara has been in the hands of the government for most of the war and has not suffered from extensive damage. The principal damage is along the road and has occurred during the severe fighting between government and resistance troops in 1988/9. Few people live there now. The militia villages of Basawal, Gerdi and Hazanow are reported to have been completely destroyed. There is also considerable destruction at Dakka although people are now reported to be returning to this area.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The Pushtun Mohmands predominate in this area as well as in the neighboring Mohmand Agency in Pakistan. The population in 1979 was 23,000. More than 19,000 people from Mohmand Dara are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Lying in a river valley, this area is well irrigated in parts and supports double cropping of wheat and maize. It is a major opium producing area.

BAZAARS

The bazaars at Mohmand Dara markaz, Hazarnou Sarikh Ziarat at Dakka have all been severely damaged during the recent operations against the government. At this writing, they are under the control of the mujahideen. The bazaar at Torkham on the Pakistan border is also under mujahideen control. There is another bazaar at Gardi Ghous.

STORAGE

There are two 600 m.t. godowns in the village of Marko.

ROADS

The Jalalabad-Khyber road is asphalted and totally motorable through this alaqadari. There are currently no reported problems with mines. Numerous dirt cart tracks lead up into the mountains, but the Kabul River has to be

crossed by boat. This is sometimes dangerous depending on the height of the river.

MINES

Anti-personnel minefields are found at: three government posts in Shamshad: "Obus post"; "Machine Dar post" one and half km south of Torkham; "Setara post"; at Bairaq post, one km east of Torkham; and at Malgu Kadaw post.

Mines are also found at:

- Gorawgoh 5km south-west of Torkham
- Kama Dakka 3km east of Lowyah Dakka
- Kaoray 3km south-east of Dakka
- Ranjo Kandow 1.5km north of Lalpura
- Galay Gharay 2km south of Dakka
- Amankot 4km south of Garday Ghaus
- Dwor Baba 1.5km from Tawdachina (near Dakka)
- Kandar-e-Sarhady Dakka on top of the mountain 1.5km south of Kandak
- Garu 5km south-east of Dakka
- Goratopa 3km east of Towr Khan
- Osmaini Sar post (mountain top) 4km north-east of Towr Khan
- Shalghani post 2 km east of Dakka
- Kanger post 1.5km east of Dakka
- Khatkai Qalac village post 2km east of Dakka
- Kandak-e-Sarhadi two posts either side of Kandak
- Ghon 66 post 2km east of Garday Ghous.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

In Mohmand Dara, as well as the woleswali of Goshta and the alaqadari of Lalpur, the following resistance parties and their commanders are influential: Engineer Mahmud (HIK) from his base in Khogiani; Nur Agha, an independent commander also from Khogiani; Engineer Ghazi Shah (NIFA); Abdul Zeer and Pir Mohd., both JIA and from Gardi Ghous village; and Latif Jan (HIG), a Mohmand tribesman and khan from Lalpur.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

MSH support two Basic Health Workers in Mohmand Dara the the Ministry of Health of the IGA.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- SCF/US is supporting the improvement of 60 km of road in Mohmand Dara along with irrigation rehabilitation and agricultural improvement projects with UNHCR funding.
- SNI is establishing a factory for the manufacture of reinforced concrete roof beams with UNHCR funding.
- AHSAO is building a warehouse in Mohmand Dara with UNHCR funding.

NAZIAN

Nazian is a woleswali which comprises an area of 91 sq km in southeastern Nangarhar Province. It is bounded in the north by Loya Shinwar, in the east and the south by Deh Bala and in the west by Achin. Nazian has about 6 villages, 3 of which have over 500 inhabitants. Nazian is a mountainous district and what population there is, is found along the river valley of Naziano Khwar, which flows south towards Loya Shinwar. Apart from a few scattered settlements either side of the river valley, the land is uncultivated and bare, leading up into stony hills.

This valley is about 8 miles long and towards the south contracts to a narrow defile with precipitous rocky sides.

Due to the mountainous nature of the terrain this area has been inhabited by the mujahideen for the course of the war. The main mujahideen base was at Maru.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Nazian is inhabited by the Sangu Khel section of the Shinwari Pushtuns. The population of Nazian was less than 6000 people in 1979. Because of heavy bombardments made on this area by the government, it is now largely depopulated as the people have fled to Pakistan. However, fewer than 200 inhabitants of Nazian are known to be living as refugees in Pakistan according to DCAR surveys.

ECONOMY

Cultivation of wheat and corn is usually on terraces, but only five percent of the cultivable land is currently in use.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Nazian village had been completely destroyed but since mid-1988, a few dozen shops have been rebuilt. The bazaar is under the control of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

There is a gravel road from Shinwar to Nazian. It is 13km long and travelling time is about 30 minutes. It is suitable for commercial and passenger vehicles but has been destroyed for 3km between Tarkha and Nazian. The damage is not extensive and reportedly could be easily repaired.

MINES

Nazian is reportedly the most heavily mined district in Nangarhar:

- In Taktani area, anti-personnel mines have been used by the Soviets.
- In Tarkha, the mujahideen have planted mines in the primary school.
- In Ragha, Damangara, Nawkhola, Kas, Barakhel, Mula Sahib are mines which have been planted by the mujahideen.
- There are anti-personnel mines around Tawda Cheena post.
- In Shabrang, there are mines around four posts.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

See Shirwar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

PACHIR-O-AGAM (PACHIER)

Pachier-o-Agam is an alagadari of 358 sq km located in south central Nangarhar Province. To the west is Khogiani, to the north Chaparhar, in the east Deh Bala, and in the south, the Kurram Agency of Pakistan. Pachir-o-Agam has some 16 villages of which five have more than 500 inhabitants. The principal villages are found along the Pachir Khwar, a river which runs northwards from the Safed Koh, across the Jalalabad plain towards the Kabul River. The majority of settlements are found some 9-12 km north of the base of the mountain range. The river depends on snow melt.

Certain parts of Pachir have been heavily destroyed because of the location of mujahideen bases in the mountains. This is the area where Eng. Mahmood (HIK), one of the principal resistance commanders in the area has his base. Otherwise the destruction is estimated at between 10-15%. Now about 3,000-3,500 families live in the region.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Pachir was 22,000 in 1979. The principal tribes are the Pushtun Khogiani, especially the sub-tribes Kharboni, Sherzad and Wazir Agam. An estimated 10-15,000 people have migrated to refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The principal crops in this region are rice, maize, poppy, barley and wheat and vegetables. Land holdings are small and in 1988 only about 65-70 percent of the land was cultivated. Due to the relatively small amount of water available for irrigation in this area only one quarter of the land supports double cropping. There are karez in Pass Pachir and in Landi Pachir. In other places the river water is diverted by joi for use in irrigation.

Timber harvesting provides supplementary income for this area. Some people own mules, donkeys and other animals, which they hire out for transport.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Pachir markaz has been damaged during the war. Twenty of the original 60 shops are open under the control of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facility has been reported

recently, new small, well equipped groups from HIG have started to arrive in the low lying areas of Shinwar and Rodat and are beginning to cause problems for the mujahideen and civilians of this area.

A military shura made up of two representatives from each resistance party was formed in 1988 principally with a view to organizing a military assault on Jalalabad. This shura was reported to have been formed under the pressure of the Pakistan government and convenes in Peshawar. Another shura has been established by local leaders at Khogiani. It is dominated by the Khogiani tribe but other tribes in the Sherzad and parts of Surkh Rud are represented. This shura has served to mediate political and tribal problems in the area and has occasionally served as a conduit for foreign assistance.

The Kabul government has made attempts to attract the support of the tribes in Nangarhar. Throughout 1987-88, since the programme of National Reconciliation began, jirgas (tribal councils) have been held locally and in Kabul to support this policy. In June 1988, Mhd. Hassan Sharq, the Prime Minister, and later President Najib, met representatives and elders from the Khogiani, Shinwar, Mohmand, Safi, Salarzai, Alikozai and Pashai tribes of Nangarhar and Kunar in Kabul. In July 1988, a jirga was held in Jalalabad with elders and leaders from the Mohmands in Lalpur. This jirga was followed by similar ones for the tribes from Shinwar, Mohmand Dara and Bati Kot, and later, from Surkh Rud.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY

At least 20 NGOs are working in a dozen of Nangarhar's 20 districts -- seven of them with UNHCR funding -- in the following sectors:

Health (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine; support for health centres): GAF, Afghanaid, MSF, AHSOA, NCA, MCI, SCA, AVICEN, MDM, MTA, Afghanistan Nothilfe, MSH.

Relief (food distribution; cash for food): NCA.

Rural Works (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): SCF/US, AHSOA, SNI.

Irrigation Rehabilitation (repair of channels; cleaning of karez): SCF/US, Afghanaid, NCA.

Field Crops (improved seed; fertilizer; pesticides; farm power, e.g., tractors and oxen; tools): Afghanaid, SCF/US, ASA, SCA.

Veterinary Care (training; supply of trainees with medicine): DCA, GAF.

Horticulture: NCA.

Education: AEC, UNO, Muslim Aid.

Income Generation: SCF/US

(see glossary of acronyms, Annex A)

ROADS

Insufficient information.

MINES

No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The major resistance commanders are Eng. Mahmood (HIK) and Mowlawi Fazli Rahim (HIG). For more details see the section in Khogiani.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

RODAT (SHAHI KOT)

Rodat woleswali is located in central Nangarhar Province. With an area of 661 sq km, Rodat is the largest district in the province. It is bounded on the north by Surkh Rud and Kama, in the east by Bati Kot and Shinwar, in the south by Achin and Deh Bala and in the west by Pachir Agam and Chaparhar. This area is predominantly flat with some low hills. Rodat has about 49 villages, 13 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. Only a few of the houses and villages have been destroyed. State farms nos. 26, 27 and 28 are located in Rodat.

POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

With a population of more than 60,000 in 1979, Rodat is one of the most populous districts in Nangarhar Province. The Pushtun Mohmand tribe predominates in this area. Three years ago there was a major government offensive in this area and much of the population left for Pakistan. Some have since returned but over 34,000 inhabitants of Rodat are estimated to be still living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Farming is the major occupation of the area. The land is irrigated by karez and double cropping is common. The main crops are wheat, corn, opium and cotton, with some cultivation of vegetables. Kot Valley in Rodat is an important agricultural area. The people who live in Deh Bala and Achin buy their wheat and rice from Kot. It has been under the control of the mujahideen since the beginning of the war. Aside from seasonal flooding, there are no major constraints to agriculture in this area, although the yield could be significantly increase with the introduction of improved seed and fertilizer. Tilling is done with oxen because tractors are too expensive for the local population. The principal livestock are oxen and dairy cattle.

The smaller villages to the southwest of Shahi Kot are basically empty although there is some cultivation by the mujahideen continuing on the land nearest the village. All the fields between Chagari and Shahi Kot are fully cultivated. The ridge to the north is the home of mujahideen posts and the area is cultivated with opium and cereal crops.

BAZAARS

At the end of 1988 when the mujahideen retook Shahi Kot, the bazaar of c. 220 shops (Sarshahi bazaar) was destroyed in the fighting. This bazaar is now beginning to be occupied again, but still only 40-60 shops are active. The bazaar is under the control of the of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities reported.

ROADS

- It is possible to drive from Mithrani to Baru by Bedford truck, but there might be some difficulty negotiating the river bed. For security reasons, it is necessary to drive this way to Shahi Kot because, at present, the direct route would take one into the vision of the government security post further north.
- There is a gravel road from Choragali to Rodat which is 18 km long and travelling time is estimated at 40 minutes. This road is in reasonable condition.
- A second gravel road, 27 km in length, leads from the centre of Rodat south to Deh Bala. Travelling time is one hour and thirty-five minutes. Ten km of this road from Hesari Shani to Deh Bala is closed due to mines.

MINES

- In Toor Agha from Khazeena Ghondi to Faqirabad, the whole area is filled with mines planted by the Soviets.
- Along the road from Mithrani village to Shahi Kot are mines laid by mujahideen.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The area around Shahi Kot, the markaz-e-woleswali, is controlled by Cdr. Malem Afsar (HIK), a Shinwari from the village of Murgai. See Shinwar woleswali for additional information.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- MSH supports eight Basic Health Workers through the Ministry of Health of the IGA.
- AHSOA operates a health post in Rodat.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

AHSOA is constructing a warehouse in Rodat for food storage.

SHERZAD (MAMA KHEL)

Sherzad is an alaqadari of Khogiani situated in western Nangarhar Province with an area of 583 sq km. To the west is Hisarak, in the north Sarobi, in the east Surkh Rud and Khogiani and in the south, the Kurram tribal agency of Pakistan. Sherzad has about 23 villages, 11 of which have more than 500 inhabitants.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The major tribe in the area is the Khogiani Pushtun. The population of Sherzad was over 33,000 in 1979 and an estimated 10-13,000 are living as refugees in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

The population of Sherzad derives its livelihood predominantly from agriculture supplemented by timber harvesting. There have been reports from this area that cultivation has declined because of damage to karez and irrigation channels.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at the alaqadari markaz, Mama Khel, has suffered some destruction from the war. Ten shops are operating and the bazaar is under the control of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No adequate storage facilities have been reported.

ROADS

Insufficient information.

MINES

No significant concentrations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

See Khogiani woleswali for details.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

AHSAO maintains a health post in Sherzad.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

SHINWAR (GHANI KHEL)

Shinwar is a woleswali in east central Nangarhar Province. It has an area of some 179 sq km. To the west is Achin, on the north Bati Kot and Mohmand Dara, in the east Dorbaba and in the south Nazian. Shinwar markaz is also the capital of a larger administrative unit called loye woleswali, which comprises the woleswalis of Nazian, Achin, Shinwar, Rodat, Deh Bala and the alagadaris of Dor Baba and Bati Kot. Shinwar markaz has about 10 villages, 5 of which have populations of over 500.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Shinwar was estimated at more than 24,000 in 1979, largely members of the Pushtun Shinwari tribe, which are also found in the Khyber Agency of Pakistan. There are an estimated 9400 people from Shinwar living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Shinwar is on the flat plain to the north of the Safed Koh and the northern part of the woleswali is irrigated by part of the Nangarhar irrigation canal, built and maintained by the Soviets over the last thirty years. This is an area of intensive cultivation. The land further to the south and nearer the mountains depends on the snow melt, and the areas of irrigation are restricted to the land following the sides of the river. The land further from the mountain is irrigated by karez as there is not enough river water for the crops.

BAZAARS

The bazaar at Ghani Khel has suffered considerable damage with only 10-15 of an original 250 shops operating. It is under the control of the mujahideen at this writing.

STORAGE

There is a 1200 m.t. warehouse and a 1000 m.t. hangar in Shinwar.

ROADS

- The road from Choragali (in Behsud) on the Jalalabad Highway to Shinwar is 6km long and travelling time is 15 minutes. It is gravel and suitable for commercial and passenger vehicles.
- The road from Shinwar to Nazian is 13 km long and takes 30 minutes travelling time. This is also gravel and open for commercial and passenger vehicles. It has been destroyed for three kilometers from Tarkha to Nazian but it is reported that the repair work required is not too extensive.

MINES

No specific locations reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

This report covers the woleswalis of Nazian, Achin, Shinwar, Rodat and Deh Bala and the alagadaris of Dur Baba and Bati Kot. The resistance parties of primary influence are SYF, HIG, and HIK.

- Hafizullah Haq is the SYF Amir-e-Omumi in the area with a base at Maru in Nazian.
- Dagarmat Rahmat Shah from Chaparhar is the HIG Amir-e-Omumi for this area and also has a base at Maru.
- HIK has two influential commanders in the area: Haji Khalid, a Shinwari from Nazian is amir of Maru; and Haji Qader a Jaborki from Hisarak who controls Achin, Deh Bala and Rodat from his base in upper Shinwar. Haji Khalid is reported not to have strong support of the Shinwar tribesmen but he enjoys official power because he is the brother of Abdul Haq, the HIK commander of Kabul and he is the brother of Haji Din Mohd., the deputy assistant to Maulawi Khalis.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

AHSAO operates a clinic in Shinwar.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

SURKH RUD

Surkh Rud is a woleswali of 383 sq km located in west central Nangarhar Province. To the north is Kats Aziz Khan in Laghman Province and Behsud, to the east Kama, in the south Rodat, Chaparhar and Khogiani and in the west Sherzad. Surkh Rud has about 64 villages, 30 of which have more than 500 inhabitants. The city of Jalalabad is located in Surkh Rud. This woleswali takes its name from the Surkhab river which rises in the Safed Koh range, west of the Iakarai Kotal and runs northeastwards until it reaches the Kabul river some four miles northwest of Jalalabad. It is fed by numerous small tributaries from the northern slopes.

The people of Surkh Rud have a high standard of education, and many have had training in both Kabul and Jalalabad. As educated people they are found in government organizations throughout the country, as well as in many of the aid agencies in Peshawar.

The government have usually had control of the road as far as the markaz at Sultanpur. The villages to the west of this town have often been the bases of the resistance and have attracted a good deal of bombardments. For this reason they are fairly heavily destroyed in places. Until the mujahideen offensive on Jalalabad in the Spring of 1989, the closer one traveled to the city, the less destruction was found, especially to the east of the canal, which acted as a barrier to the mujahideen. There was only one bridge across the canal and this was in the hands of the government.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The population of Surkh Rud was nearly 77,000 people making it the most populous district in the province after Jalalabad city. Khogiani Pushtuns are among the most predominant inhabitants. More than 37,000 inhabitants of Surkh Rud are estimated to be living in Pakistan as refugees.

ECONOMY

This is a well irrigated area with enough water for double cropping each year. Farmers grow corn, wheat, sugar cane and vegetables (cauliflower, spinach, tomatoes, etc.). This area used to be a major sugar cane producer and there was a processing factory in Jalalabad, which also processed the crop from Kama. However due to technical problems, this factory closed in 1956. Since then, the crop has been processed locally. The people prefer to grow vegetables because they are more profitable, and the production of cane in this area has declined.

The holdings in Surkh Rud are generally small, and the people plough by oxen and sometimes by tractor. Animals include milk cows and some sheep and goats, but there is no herding on a large scale. (The mountains to the north are barren of vegetation.)

BAZAARS

Sultan Pur and Sultan Pur-e-Bala bazaars have suffered considerable destruction during the war. At this writing, only five to ten shops are operating in each. They are both under the control of the government. The bazaars at Shamshapur, Dand, Bala Bagh, Bawli Charbaghi Safa, Fatehabad and Nageeb Sahib bazaar in Qalai Maruf village have suffered a similar fate with only a small number of shops operating. These are all in areas controlled by the mujahideen.

STORAGE

There are four 1800 m.t. hangars and one 2000 m.t. hangar at Darunta, the dam and hydro-electric station on the Kabul River.

ROADS

The road from Jalalabad southwest to Surkh Rud is 15 km long and travelling time is about 30 minutes. Four km of this road are paved and 11 are gravel. The road was built for commercial traffic. The government controls the road as far as Sultanpur. Fuel is available at Jalalabad, but it is expensive.

MINES

- There are mines along the road from Jalalabad to Surkh Rud placed by the mujahideen to prevent the government from supplying its posts.
- In the forest some 13 km to the north west of Jalalabad, there are mines weighing 9kg. The surrounding area is encircled with AP mines.
- At Nazar Abad Brook situated about 1km towards the east of Nazar Abad village there are pressure and bottle mines are connected by wires.
- At Yawraq/Trakhab 1km to the west of Nazar Abad village, the brook and pathway are surrounded with anti-personnel mines.
- The security post of Qala Kandahari is one-and-a-half km to the south of Nazar Abad village. The Qala is surrounded with a belt of anti-personnel mines which are planted in three lines with a distance between each line of 150-200 m.
- The security post at Qala Tahar Gul Awal Dar is 800m to the south of Omar Khel. The anti-personnel mines are planted in three lines with a distance between each row of 100-150m.
- The security post of Qala Ahangaran is 1km to the north of Nazar Abad village. The post is circled with four rows of mines with a distance of 50m between each row.
- The security post of Noor Khan Qala is 6km to the east of the district center. There are government militia here. Mines have been planted around the Qala, most of them with wire connections. There are also pressure mines which are lined up in four rows with a distance of 130m between each row.
- Kachra Security Post is to the east of Omar Khel village and it is surrounded with anti-personnel and pressure mines.
- The security post at Daulat Ballah is one-and-a-half kilometres to the east of Daulat Ballah and is surrounded by anti-personnel mines.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Pir Gailani's home is in Sawati village, Surkh Rud. Despite this fact, he does not have a significant following in this area. HIG used to be influential, but they created many problems for the people, and consequently lost much support to HIK. The situation became so difficult that when the HIG commander Zahed was appointed by Gulbadin Hekmatyar to be the general commander for the assault on Jalalabad last year, he wasn't able to return to the region. He continues to live in Peshawar, where he has been based for three years.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

AHSAO operates a permanent Basic Health Unit in Surkh Rud.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- NCA has plans for an irrigation programme in this district. They hope to build a diversion dam, which will irrigate 3,000 jeribs of land with UNHCR funding. NCA also supports horticulture in the area with seeds and saplings.

- Afghanaid is supporting irrigation rehabilitation projects in Surkh Rud

ANNEXES

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

Because of the extent of the damage to the province, the most imperative assistance requirements are the most basic: assistance in the restoration of irrigation works; agricultural inputs and basic infrastructural rehabilitation; housing construction materials; and basic health and immunization. Because of the province's relatively good road network and its proximity to Pakistan, no special transport assistance will likely be required for refugees returning from Pakistan. These factors will also effect the continued availability and cost of food throughout the province. They must be considered before any programme for food assistance is planned or implemented for the population of Nangarhar.

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alagadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-e-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
arhad	a deep open surface well
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
deh	village
jareeb	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
joi	open irrigation channel
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
killay	village
koh	mountain
kot	mountain pass
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
markaz	centre, town
rud	river, river basin
seer	weight measurement equal to 7 kgs/15.6 lbs
tanzim	Afghan resistance political party
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
walayat	administrative unit (province)

Afghan Resistance Parties

ANLF	Afghan National Liberation Front/Mojadiddi
HIIA	Harakat-i-Inqilab-i Islami Afghanistan/Nabi Mohammadi
HIG	Hezb-i-Islami/Gulbadin
HIK	Hezb-i-Islami/Khalis
HIM	Harakat-i-Islami/Mohseni
JIA	Jamiat-i-Islami/Rabbani
NIFA	Mahaz-i-Milli/Pir Gailani
SYF	Etihad-i-Islami/Sayyaf

NGOs

AEC	Afghanistan Education Committee (Swedish Committee)
AFRANE	Amitie Franco-Afghan
AHSAO	Afghan Health and Social Assistance Organization
AVICEN	Afghanistan Vaccination and Immunization Centre
ARC	Austrian Relief Committee
ASA	Agricultural Survey of Afghanistan
BIA	Bureau Internationale d'Afghanistan (MADEIRA)
DACAAR	Danish Committee for Assistance to Afghan Refugees
DCA	Dutch Committee for Afghanistan
GAC	German Afghanistan Committee
GAF	German-Afghanistan Foundation
HCI	Human Concern International
IAHC	Islamic Aid Health Centre
IMC	International Medical Corps

INDOORS	International Donors Organization for Relief and Services
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ISRA	Islamic Relief Agency
MADERA	Missions d'Aide au Developpement des Economies Rurales en Afghanistan
MDM	Medecins du Monde
MCI	Mercy Corps International
MSF	Medecins sans Frontiers
MSH	Management Sciences for Health
MTA	Medical Training for Afghans
NCA	Norwegian Committee for Afghanistan
SCA	Swedish Committee for Afghanistan
SCF/US	Save the Children Federation
SNI	Shelter Now International
UNO	University of Nebraska, Omaha
VITA	Volunteers in Technical Assistance

Other

DCAR	Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IGA	Interim Government of Afghanistan
Millat	Afghan/Pushtun Nationalist movement

(HCR/P1)
07/26/89

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR NANGARHAR
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ----- URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
NANGARHAR						
	ACHIN	50304	0.0%	100.0%	481	109
	BATI KOT	38914	0.0%	100.0%	152	256
	CHAPARHAR	30372	0.0%	100.0%	181	168
	DARAE NOOR	27606	0.0%	100.0%	336	82
	DEH BALA	23728	0.0%	100.0%	485	49
	DORBABA	17762	0.0%	100.0%	421	42
	GOSHTA	9991	0.0%	100.0%	514	19
	HESARAK	16135	0.0%	100.0%	642	25
	JALALABAD/BEH	113700	47.4%	52.6%	236	482
	KAMA	53151	0.0%	100.0%	229	232
	KHOGIANI	74032	3.3%	96.7%	578	128
	KOUZ KUNAR	34414	0.0%	100.0%	327	105
	LALPUR	10440	0.0%	100.0%	521	20
	MOHMAND DARA	22869	0.0%	100.0%	278	82
	NAZIAN	5551	0.0%	100.0%	92	60
	PACHIER	21803	0.0%	100.0%	354	62
	RODAT	60813	0.0%	100.0%	667	91
	SHER ZAD	33236	0.0%	100.0%	577	58
	SHINWAR	24423	0.0%	100.0%	179	136
	SORKHROAD	76742	0.0%	100.0%	384	200
TOTAL: NANGARHAR		745986	7.6%	92.4%	7614	

ANNEX C

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF NANGARHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CAMP NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER/FAMILIES</u>
ABBOTTABAD	BASSU MERA 1	187
	BASSU MERA 2	760
	PADHANA 1	584
	PADHANA 3	93
	PANIAN 1	177
	PANIAN 10	498
	PANIAN 11	825
	PANIAN 12	409
	PANIAN 13	45
	PANIAN 16	250
	PANIAN 2	121
	PANIAN 3	819
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>4768</u>
KHYBERAGENCY	ALI MASJID	200
	BARA	300
	JAMRUD	200
	LANDI KOTAL	500
	TIRAH	500
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>1700</u>
KOHAT	DOABA	120
	GAMKOL 3	1650
	GHULAM BANDA	348
	JARMA	14
	KAHI 2	9
	KATA KANRI	1020
	KOTKAI	205
	LAKHTI BANDA	298
	OBLAN	958
	SHINDAND	635
	THAL 1	228
	THAL 2	412
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>5897</u>
KURRAM	ARAWALI	50
	BASSU	4
	BUSHERA	440
	CHAPARI	450
	DURANI	746
	KHAPYANGA 1	170
	PARACHINAR 1	551
	PARACHINAR 2	575
	SATIN 1	620
	SATIN 2	272
	SHASHU	260
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>4138</u>

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF NANGARHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CAMP NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER/FAMILIES</u>
MALAKAND	PALAI 1	962
	PALAI 2	703
	ZANGAL PATAI	512
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>2177</u>
MANSHERA	SHAIKHABAD	38
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>38</u>
MARDAN	BAGHICHA 1	201
	BAGHICHA 2	140
	BARAKI 1	1946
	BARAKI 10	37
	BARAKI 2	67
	BARAKI 4	35
	BARAKI 5	345
	BARAKI 6	374
	BARAKI 7	310
	BARAKI 8	799
	BARAKI 9	57
	FAZIL 1	158
	FAZIL 2	17
	GANDAF	100
	JALALA 1	399
	JALALA 2	310
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>5295</u>
MIANWALI	RTV 01	12
	RTV 02	85
	RTV 03	62
	RTV 04	142
	RTV 05	187
	RTV 06	32
	RTV 07	69
	RTV 08	62
	RTV 09	70
	RTV 10	4
	RTV 11	38
	RTV 13	25
	RTV 14	1
	RTV 15	5
	RTV 16	239
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>1033</u>
MOHMAND	YAKA GHUND	1900
	YAKA GHUND1	88
	YAKA GHUND2	152

ANNEX C

(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF NANGARHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CAMP NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER/FAMILIES</u>
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>2140</u>
N.WAZIRISTAN	MATCHFACTORY	35
	MIRANSHAH VL	17
	MOHAMMADKHEL	85
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>137</u>
ORAKZAI	GHALJO 1	347
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>347</u>
PESH 1	BADABER 1	1306
	BADABER 2	316
	BADABER 3	18
	BADABER 4	1019
	BADABER 5	2940
	BADABER 6	16
	HARYANA 1	114
	KABABIAN 2	469
	KACHA GHARI 1	947
	KACHA GHARI 2	220
	KACHA GHARI 3	330
	KACHA GHARI 4	1628
	KACHA GHARI 5	4953
	MICHINI	140
	MICHINI 1	1101
	MISC	670
	MUNDA 1	1918
	MUNDA 2	1639
	MUNDA 3	130
	MUNDA 6	551
	NASIR BAGH	3007
	NASIR BAGH 1	803
	NASIR BAGH 2	2933
	NASIR BAGH 4	1074
	NASIR BAGH 5	387
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>28629</u>
PESH 2	AZAKHEL	20
	AZAKHEL 2	1005
	AZAKHEL 3	150
	DAG BEHSUD 1	1561
	DAG BEHSUD 2	352
	HAJIZAI	296
	HAWAI 1	763
	HAWAI 2	355
	HAWAI 3	65
	HAWAI 4	310
	HAWAI 5	320

ANNEX C

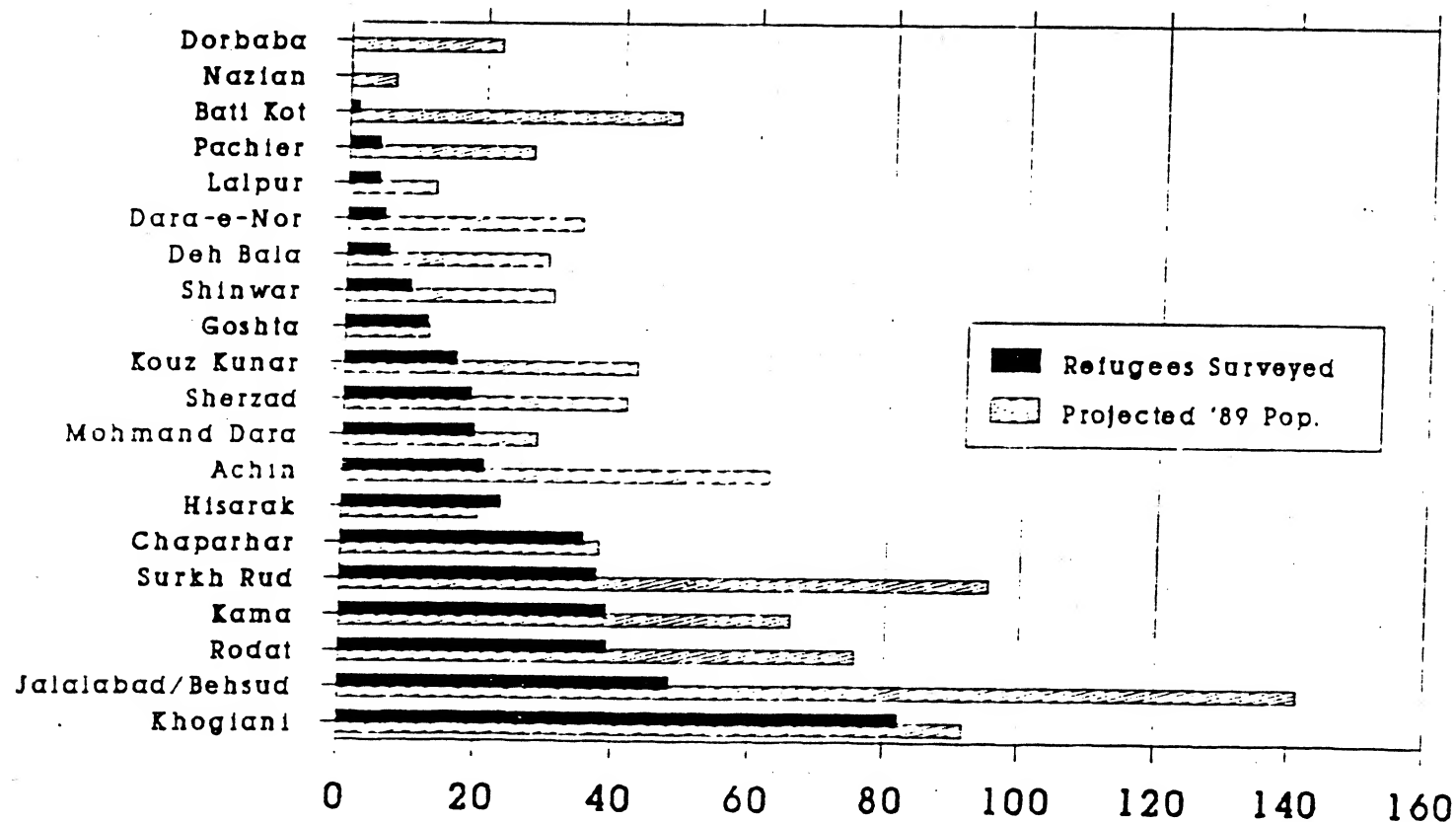
(HCR/PKD)
08/07/89

LOCATION OF NANGARHAR REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>CAMP NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER/FAMILIES</u>
PESH 2	HAWAI 6	1515
	JALozAI 1	546
	JALozAI 2	74
	JALozAI 3	424
	JALozAI 4	30
	JALozAI 5	214
	JALozAI 6	174
	JALozAI 7	500
	KHAZANA	1057
	MERAKACHORI1	109
	MERAKACHORI2	995
	MERAKACHORI3	1150
	NAGUMAN	387
	SHAMSHATO 1	955
	SHAMSHATO 3	207
	UTMANZAI	278
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>13812</u>
SWAT	KOGA 1	426
	KOGA 2	314
	<u>DISTRICT TOTAL:</u>	<u>740</u>
	<u>GRAND TOTAL:</u>	<u>70851</u>

NANGARHAR ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS Refugees Surveyed in Pakistan and Projected '89 Population

(Thousands)



DCAR Refugees Origins Survey (UNHCR 8/89)
(Projected population based upon growth
rate of 2.2% using '79 GOA Census data)

R

2.12608

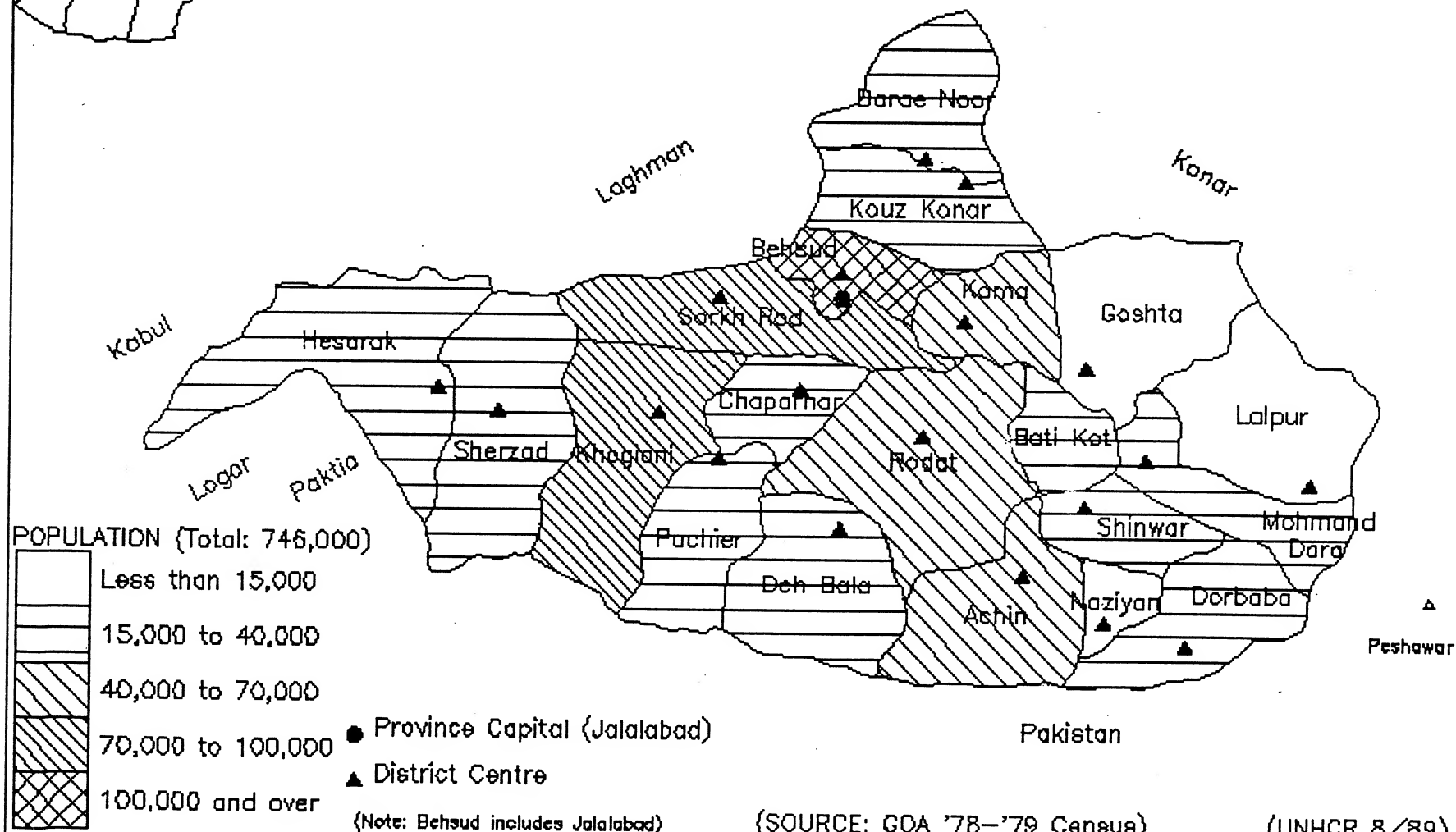
UNH

59

90.1

AFGHANISTAN

NANGARHAR PROVINCE POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

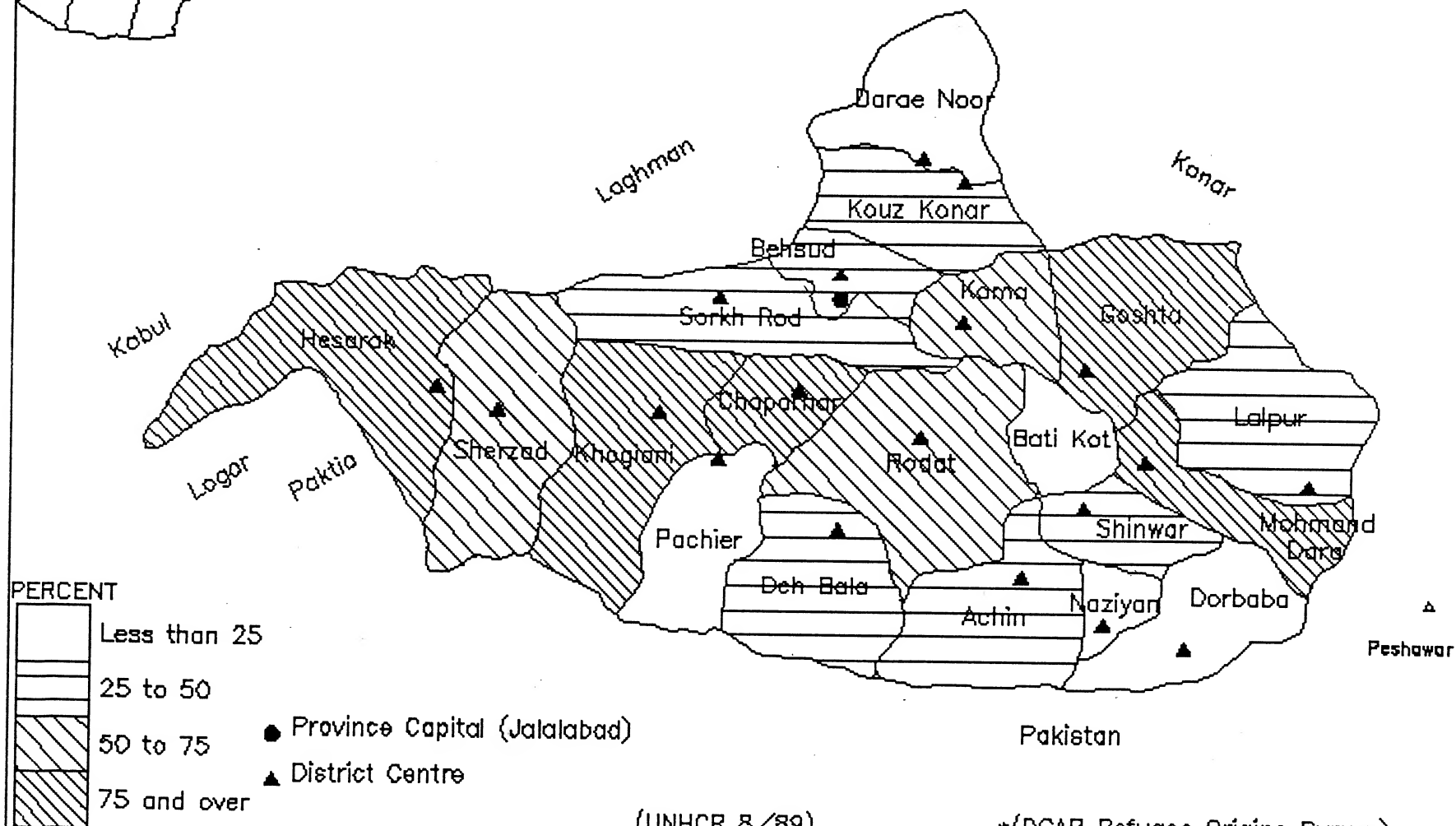


AFGHANISTAN

ORIGIN OF REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM NANGARHAR (BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)

1979 GOA Census: 746,000

Refugees: 425,106 *



(UNHCR 8/89)

*{DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)

NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continues to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan, to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement. The results of these activities have been presented in a UNHCR report entitled "Report on Refugee Origins: Part 1: Afghan Refugees in Pakistan."

The following maps, taken from this origins report, indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

ACHIN

Achin woleswali comprises an area of 463 sq km and has a population of some 50,000 people who live in some 33 villages. Achin suffered badly under a devastating Soviet/Kabul offensive in the Spring of 1985. The valleys of Tangay and Pesha were heavily bombed from the air and also by artillery. Hundreds of houses were destroyed and many families subsequently left for Pakistan. The majority of the population earned their living through animal husbandry, agriculture, mule transportation and the cultivation of opium poppy. Opium and timber are traded to the tribal areas of Pakistan and the men return with flour, sugar, kerosene, etc..

The principal population settlements of Achin are the valleys of Mohmand Pesha, Tangay, Wachkot, Abdul Khel and Maruf China.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Achin is populated mainly by Pushtuns belonging to the Shinwari tribe. More than 20,000 inhabitants are estimated to be living in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Before the war there were estimated to be 7,000 jeribs of irrigated land, and 1,000 jeribs of lalmi land under cultivation. In addition to wheat, maize and barley, farmers keep orchards for the cultivation of pomegranate, walnuts, mulberries and grapes. The average farm-holding is 0.75-1 jerib. Traditional farming methods are used in this area and farmers generally do not employ improved seeds or herbicides. As a result, smut, stem rust, leaf rust, mildew, mold, insects, mites and rodents proliferate and reduce agricultural yields. There is also a shortage of oxen in this area. The land is not suitable for mechanized cultivation. Typically, there is a lack of food in the spring. During this season, inhabitants must import their food from Kot in Rodat and the tribal areas of Pakistan. Poppy is cultivated in Mohmand and Pesha valleys.

As an alternative to agriculture some people in this area work in the lumber trade. Some jobs pay well, but they are temporary and even during the season the men can often not find work for more than a few days a week. Some people earn some money as mule drivers or as shepherds, but their earnings are generally well below Afs500 a day.

For many returning refugees it is difficult to adjust to the relatively high price level in the area. This is partly due to the profitable wood trade with Pakistan which seems to have generated considerable inflation. The price of wood is high. Although there are lots of trees readily available, most people cannot afford the current prices in spite of the fact that they are substantially lower than in Pakistan. A further fact which contributes to the high price level in the area is that many

farmers get a good price for their poppy and that brings a considerable amount of cash to the area.

BAZAARS

All the major bazaars patronized by the population of Achin -- Kahi, Lataband (Pesha valley), Abdul Khel and Shadal -- are in the hands of the mujahideen. All but Lataband have suffered considerable destruction. Shadal is not active at this writing.

STORAGE

No adequate facilities for storage have been identified. All former government school buildings are reported to have been destroyed.

ROADS

There is a gravel road from Shinwar to Achin which is 16km in length and takes 40 minutes travelling time. This is suitable for commercial and passenger traffic. There is a second gravel road from Achin to Mohmand which is 18 km and the travelling time is one hour. This is also suitable for commercial and passenger traffic. A detour can be made around this mine field.

MINES

There are mines for six km between Abdulkhel and Pesha on the Achin to Mohmand road but a detour around the minefield is marked. Other locations are: Garang-Sarki, Band Khala Rafhzai, Shoomisar, Meerengerai all in the Bandar area; Shadal; and in the Achin markaz at the former government militia posts Kamarsar and Reshi Ghondi.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The people of Pesha and Tangy are mainly Shinwaris and from the three main sub-tribes of Abdul Rahim Khel, Ali Shir Khel and Sepai. They are fairly isolated and have traditionally enjoyed a great degree of autonomy. They have a reputation of being great traders. The inhabitants of Mohmand are mostly members of the Mohmand tribe. They are subdivide into the Haider Khel and the Rahim Dad Khel. Abdul Khel valley is populated by two tribes, the Kargo Khel and the Osman Khel.

Further information is given under this heading in the section on Loya Shinwar.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

None reported.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

Afghanaid has conducted a pilot reconstruction programme in this area. After completing two surveys they asked the tribal leaders to choose a representative to control the project work. He was not paid. Afghanaid asked villagers to identify the poorest people in the villages and were introduced to sixteen families who eventually were given assistance to rebuild their houses. Afghanaid personnel stayed in the area until 60% of the work had been completed. The laborers wage was Afs 500 per day and the masons Afs 1,000 per day. Five of the houses didn't need labourers and masons and these families were just given materials. Timber in the area is expensive. The team bought the timber for the project but did not pay the transportation costs as the people had many mules and could bring the materials themselves.

Afghanaid found a difficulty with jirgas. Sometimes it was difficult to call the appropriate people together because of absences amongst the tribal leaders and representatives. Furthermore, they were not always introduced to the most suitable people needed to conduct a successful programme.

Afghanaid is also supporting irrigation rehabilitation and crop production in Achin with funding from UNHCR.

BATI KOT (NADER SHAH KOT)

Bati Kot is an alaqadari attached to Loya Shinwar. It covers approximately 147 sq km. Bati Kot is bounded to the north by Kama and Goshta Khwaja Zemar, in the east by Mohmand Dara, in the south by Loya Shinwar and in the west by Rodat. Bati Kot has about nine villages, six of which have a population of over 500. Bati Kot village is 21 miles southeast of Jalalabad. It is situated at 1,850 feet and contains about 800 houses.

Bati Kot is not an area that has been effected by significant destruction although the state farms have suffered from the severe fighting which took place 1988/89 between the government and the resistance.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The predominant inhabitants of Bati Kot are Mohmand and Tirahi Pushtuns. In 1979, the population was estimated at 39,000. Only 1300 people from Bati Kot are estimated to be living in refugee camps in Pakistan.

ECONOMY

Some twenty years ago Bati Kot benefited from the Nangarhar Irrigation scheme which was promulgated under the Kabul government and funded by the Soviet Union. Now this woleswali is the home of four State Farms numbers 1-4 and agriculture is the primary source of income.

Ghaziabad State Farm has an area of approximately 15,000 jeribs. Here the government produced c 30,000 MT of citrus fruits, olives, wheat, alfalfa, etc. each year. The majority of this was trucked to the Soviet Union. The farm owned some 150 tractors, 300 trucks and 10 combine harvesters. Under the government there were 2,000 labourers and some 90 skilled workers. The farm complex included a swimming pool, cinema and hospital. There were 48 concrete houses for the Soviets and their administration, and a large number of katcha houses divided into groups for the Afghan labourers. When the mujahideen took over the farm all the soviet housing and many of the katcha houses were destroyed. The mujahideen took the vehicles for their own use. However the land and irrigation canals remain in good condition.

BAZAARS

Chardeh Bazar at Ghaziabad had 65 operating shops in 1988. The bazaar in Bati Kot markaz has been destroyed and is in the control of the mujahideen.

STORAGE

No information available aside from those described above at Ghaziabad.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

NANGARHAR PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
1 September 1989

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 14 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, these 14 provinces -- Baghlan, Farah, Ghazni, Helmand, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Nimroz, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alagadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information has been stored in the DCAR database. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Where locations are known, the activities of different NGOs have also been identified. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources existing in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer. However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta. Both maintain a database on the geographic coverage and sectoral activities of their member agencies.

These provincial reports do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.



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